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COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Appraisal of ROTC Programs Planned By Special Panel

A special committee of academic personnel and Armed Services representatives has been established by the Department of Defense to appraise ROTC programs.

Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird authorized the committee which will be chaired by Dr. George C. S. Benson, President, Claremont Men's College in California.

Purpose of the committee's appraisal includes determination of the extent of uniformity desirable in the administration of ROTC by the Services.

Also, the members will appraise the interrelationships of the ROTC programs of the Services, and their relations to university faculties, students, and administrations.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley, received acceptances from the following academic officials to serve on the committee:

Dr. E. Howard Brooks, Vice Provost, Stanford University; Dr. Claude E. Hawley, Dean of John Jay College, City University of New York; Dr. Herbert E. Longenecker, President, Tulane University; Dr. Donald R. Mallett, Vice President and Executive Dean, Purdue University; and Dr. Dayton S. Pickett, Assistant Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, University of Illinois.

Members of the committee representing the Armed Services are:

Brigadier General Clifford P. Hannum, Deputy Director of In-

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POW BRIEFING — Henry Cabot Lodge, former U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Vietnam, presently head of the U.S. delegation to the Paris Peace Talks, addresses next of kin of U.S. servicemen who are prisoners of war or missing in Vietnam. Ambassador Lodge spoke at the Bolling AFB Officers Club, Washington, D.C., June 24.

Policy On Hiring Handicapped Set

President Nixon plans to "give full consideration" to the employment and selective placement of the handicapped.

A Presidential memorandum sets the tone of the Administration's policy concerning hiring the handicapped and spells out the mutual benefits that can be derived by both employee and employer.

The President's Memorandum states:

"It is the policy of this Administration, in staffing the Federal service, to give full consideration to the employment of the handicapped.

"Administrations of both parties,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Combat Exemptions, Family Assignment Policies Clarified

A new family assignment policy has been announced by Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird to cover situations where more than one member of a family is serving in the Armed Forces.

In a June 23 memorandum to Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, Secretary Laird listed changes in the combat exemption policy and established a uniform policy on concurrent assignment of family members to the same military unit or ship.

Secretary Laird said, "Assignment of members of the same immediate family to the same military unit or ship shall not be prohibited. Although multiple deaths in a single family in a single disaster are a matter of deep regret, it would, in the long run, be less compassionate to say that members of the same family may never voluntarily serve together.

"On the other hand, the exposure to a common danger represented by serving in the same military unit or ship shall constitute sufficient grounds for all but one of the members of an immediate family to request reassignment to a different unit or ship. Such requests shall be approved, except where overriding military needs prohibit."

The combat exemption policy was changed as follows:

—Where a member of the same family has been killed or dies from injuries or diseases as a result of serving in Vietnam (as defined in

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Communications Terminal Tested

A new type ultra-high frequency communications terminal developed by the Air Force Systems Command and now undergoing testing may be the answer to problems in relaying messages between spacecraft and surface stations.

Designed for use on Air Force aircraft as part of the joint service Tactical Satellite Communications Program, the new terminals will be installed and tested on Air Force jet tracking aircraft used for communications support in the Apollo program.

The TACSATCOM Program is a joint effort of U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force under the guidance of the Tactical Satellite Communications Executive Steering Group, a joint-service organization headquartered in the Pentagon.

Basically, the TACSATCOM Program presents an innovation in tactical communications by permitting reliable long distance message transmission using mobile terminals and a 22,000 mile high parked satellite.

Air Force C-135 transports specially modified and equipped carry a distinctive ten foot bulbous nose specially designed to accommodate the steerable antenna used to lock on to the Apollo spaceship for line-of-sight communications. The signals received are recorded on board or relayed to appropriate control centers.

Army Develops Colorant To Blend Scarred Soil

An experimental soil colorant for earth scarred by construction or erosion has been developed by the U. S. Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Center, Fort Belvoir, Va.

Developed for use in areas where the soil is scarred and must blend into the surrounding terrain, the soil colorant is an inexpensive water-emulsion coating with a latex base.

It is capable of penetrating and sticking to all soils.

LAST FLIGHT—After their final flight these pilots of the 136th Tactical Fighter Squadron, last Air National Guard squadron to leave Republic of Vietnam, posed with Col. C. A. Pattillo, 31st Tactical Fighter Wing Commander, Tuy Hoa Air Base. Standing, left to right, are Lt. Col. LaVerne J. Donner, Col. Pattillo, and Lt. Col. James C. Cook. Kneeling are Lieutenants Michael J. Laskowski, left, and Harry W. Roberts.

Family Assignment Policies Clarified

(Continued from Page 1)

DoD Directive 1315.11) or other areas currently designated as hostile fire zones, a surviving family member will, upon his request, be exempt from serving in Vietnam or in other designated hostile fire zones. (This includes specified areas in the Republic of Korea).

—If the surviving family member is now serving in these areas, he will, upon request, be reassigned therefrom.

—Similar combat exemptions will be extended where a member of the family is listed as missing-in-action or as a prisoner of war.

Previously, the Department of Defense policy provided for only a 12-month combat deferment from the date of death of a family member.

Appraisal of ROTC Programs Planned

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dividual Training for ROTC Affairs, Department of the Army; Rear Admiral Sheldon H. Kinney, Assistant Chief for Education and Training, Bureau of Naval Personnel; and Major General Lester Miller, Director of Personnel Training and Education, Department of the Air Force.

Results of the committee's work are expected to be available before the beginning of the next school year this fall.

Policy On Hiring Handicapped Set

(Continued from Page 1)

since World War II, have set examples of national leadership in opening the Government's doors to more than one-quarter million citizens who, though handicapped, have nonetheless been occupationally qualified. Today throughout the economy we find general acceptance of the reminder: 'Hire the Handicapped—It's Good Business'."

President Nixon said he had personally observed the "mutual benefits" that derive from hiring the handicapped, and that he wanted this "good business" to continue and prosper.

He asked the "Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies" to make a commitment to remove any remaining barriers to the Federal employment of

—The physically impaired who are not occupationally handicapped when assigned to the right jobs.

—The mentally restored whose only handicap is that they once suffered an emotional illness.

—The mentally retarded who can demonstrate ability to perform the simple and routine tasks that need doing in all organizations, regardless of size.

The Civil Service Commission is to provide leadership and direction for the overall Federal effort in carrying out the President's policy.

AMONG TOP TEN—Joe Liebling, Director of the Department of Defense's Office of Security Policy, was cited June 13 as one of the "Top Ten" government career employees of 1969. He began his federal career 27 years ago as an assistant messenger and progressed to his present position and grade of GS-18. He received $1,000, an inscribed gold watch and a citation from the National Civil Service League.

Tests of 'Light Water' On Gas Fires Effective

One Cryogenic fuel, methane, is undergoing tests at CDC's Combat Service Support Group at Fort Lee, Va. Tests already prove that methane permits internal combustion temperatures of 4000 degrees F without endangering aircraft parts, nearly double the safe temperature figure of JP fuel. Higher temperatures yield higher horsepower.

Methane's cryogenic property allows it to be heated and vaporized at the same time that its proper channeling through aircraft passages cools working parts. Thus, the Army said, higher temperatures without side effects such as melting of engine parts or turbine wheels, can be tolerated.

In addition, CDC planners see many basic tactical advantages to methane. It is non-toxic to skin, as plentiful as petroleum and inexpensive.

World-wide Logistics Support To Combat Forces Under Study

The Defense Department's newly-established Joint Logistics Review Board (JLRB) has begun its task of reviewing world-wide logistics support to combat forces during the Vietnam era in order to identify strengths and weaknesses and make appropriate recommendations for improvement.

In a prepared statement, Barry J. Shillito, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics, said the Administration is determined to develop an objective appraisal of what was done right and what should be improved in future emergencies. He also said the Administration has given the Board almost unlimited authority with respect to range and depth of its inquiries.

The Board, established March 1 by Presidential directive, will submit its findings and recommendations to the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by March 1, 1970.

The Board is headed by Gen. Frank S. Besson, Jr., with high-ranking representation from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, the Defense Supply Agency and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. To provide maximum freedom of action and to facilitate complete objectivity, the Board reports directly to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and to the Secretary of Defense.

Although the Board has been in existence less than three months, top level logistical talent has been handpicked and is currently reporting for duty from all over the world. About 100 senior and experienced military and civilian personnel already are assigned and working.

Thus, the Board has been engaged in gathering data, facts, and opinion. More than 100 senior officials within and outside the Defense establishment, past and present, have been queried for input. The Board also is listening to a continuing series of briefings from the General Accounting Office, the military departments, the overseas commands, contractors operating in Southeast Asia and civilian industry.

The Board will be assisted by a small nucleus of management consultants from Booz-Allen Applied Research Inc., who will assist in planning, organizing, coordinating, and controlling the Board's review effort, principally in the study methodology, formating, structuring, and collating of the many inter-related study elements.

29,500 Inductees Requested for Army Duty

The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide 29,500 inductees in August for duty in the Army.

DoD said, "This request supports currently approved force levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service. The request reflects the decision to redeploy 25,000 military personnel from the Republic of Vietnam. This includes about 15,000 Army men. About 8,000 soldiers will not be replaced when they leave service."

The announcement also said that the Army will not replace an additional 5,000 men whose terms of service expire due to reduced support requirements associated with the lower Army strength.

The August draft call request is higher than July—22,300—because total replacement needs are higher even after allowing for the reduction as a result of the redeployment from the Republic of Vietnam.

The fluctuations in draft calls in recent months have been due mainly to month-to-month changes in replacement needs. The monthly draft calls this year have been:

January, 26,800; February, 33,700; March, 33,100; April, 33,000; May, 27,600; June, 25,900; July, 22,300; August, 29,500.

Shaping Foreign Policy in a New Era

THE COMMUNIST WORLD HAS CHANGED

Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson recently analyzed the rapid changes that are going on in the international political situation and what they mean for U.S. foreign policy. Policies based on a world that has passed, he warned, can be "dangerous and costly."

Below are excerpts from Mr. Richardson's speech of June 9 at the annual Washington conference held by the White House for The Advertising Council.

Elliot L. Richardson, Under Secretary of State

One of the more common human failings is man's tendency to react to new phenomena with old reflexes . . . [Without realizing it] generals are often the slaves of strategies designed for other wars and diplomats are prone to retain postures and policies based on conditions of a world that has passed. But in today's rapidly changing world, this kind of perceptual lag can be dangerous and costly.

The world of 1969 is not the world of 1959, and it certainly is not the world of 1949. Two decades ago the cold war was at its peak . . . Communism had taken over Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Greece, Turkey, and Finland were under serious threat. The world was polarized into two camps, armed and hostile.

Today the situation has improved. The virulent hostility that marked the Stalin era has diminished, and we and the Soviet Union are seeking accommodations in areas of mutual interest. Power alignments are more confused and the world is generally less polarized.

Let me outline for you what I believe to be some of the most significant elements of the emerging situation.

Nationalism Supersedes Ideology

First, the driving force of political ideologies is receding. Nationalism, which seemed on the wane 20 years ago, has not only proved its durability, but has shown itself as perhaps the major political motivating force of our time. National interests continue to be the primary influence in determining international behavior. At times even subnational interests appear the strongest driving force. The tribal warfare that has ripped apart Nigeria, the racial, religious, ethnic and linguistic quarrels that have caused periodic eruptions in nations as diverse as Canada, Belgium, Northern Ireland and Malaysia, are examples.

Communist Unity Shattered

Secondly, the unity of Communist discipline or dogma is increasingly a phenomenon of the past. In fact, the term "Communist" now covers such a multiplicity of states, parties, and tendencies as to have little usefulness.

Last year's invasion of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union and five of the eight Warsaw Pact nations rocked the Communist movement and provided a striking illustration of the wide divergencies that now exist.

Condemnation by Communist parties in Western Europe was almost universal, and several of them became embroiled in bitter internal disputes with elements remaining loyal to Moscow. Romania and Yugoslavia pub-

licly criticized the invasion. The Chinese Communists and the Albanians also blasted the move with their usual vociferous polemics. In his rather inimitable fashion Fidel Castro managed the feat of being at odds with both Communist China and the Soviet Union.

The break between Peking and Moscow provides a vivid example not only of the split in the Communist world but also of the priority given to national interest over the requirements of ideology. As border conflict and tensions have built up, both Moscow and Peking have cast aside ideological niceties for considerations of security and self-interest. Moscow is showing interest in Nationalist China. A Soviet journalist believed to have high governmental connections recently journeyed to Taiwan and conferred at length with Chiang Kai-shek's son, Chiang Ching-kuo.

Meanwhile, Peking, when it is not alleging dark schemes

The term "Communist" now covers such a multiplicity of states, parties, and tendencies as to have little usefulness.

of collusion between Moscow and Washington, has been making friendly noises toward Yugoslavia, which until recently it had pictured as the blackest of all the black revisionist states. In March, it signed a trade agreement with Belgrade, the first in over ten years.

Both Peking, Moscow Rebuffed

Along with the decline in the unity of the Communist World has come a decline in communism's appeal to the underdeveloped countries. Two decades ago there was widespread fear that communism would sweep Africa and Asia like a brushfire. The strong demand for economic development, it was thought, would make the central planning aspects of communism appealing, if only on the grounds of efficiency.

Not only have these fears proved unfounded, but communism has made surprisingly little headway anywhere in the underdeveloped world. Both the Russians and Chinese have been rebuffed by many African countries in their attempts to gain influence. Communism was also rejected by Indonesia. The desire of the new countries to preserve their hard-won national independence caused them to fend off any aid or influence which looked as if it might limit their freedom.

Many nationalist revolutions have occurred, but Communists have been unable to take them over. During the past year two of Africa's better known Communist parties have even resorted to changing their names to enhance their appeal.

Decline in Great Powers' Authority

Finally, the resurgence of nationalism has been accompanied by a decline in the ability of the great powers to impose their will and enforce their authority on their allies. The physical strength of the great powers is greater than ever, but their authority is not commensurate with that strength. Witness, for example, the difficulties the Soviet Union has had in keeping its satellites in line.

Theodore Draper puts it this way: "Power that cannot be used or can be used only in rare, special and self-destructive circumstances is a different kind of power from the one on which hegemonies have traditionally been based . . . The smaller powers have not become so much stronger; the great powers have become somewhat weaker."

The large powers have found it increasingly difficult to determine the appropriate response to small power provocation. The strategic concept of a "graduated response" has been undermined by the Vietnam experience. If the large power voluntarily abstains from using its full power, or feels the strategic situation to be such that it cannot do so, it in effect loses the advantage of being a big power.

In its brutal occupation of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union was forced to revert to a traditional massive use of power far exceeding the need and at the cost of international prestige and good will. Even then, it was not able to force all its demands.

Foreign Policy in a New Era

What do these metamorphoses in the world situation mean for United States policy? They mean, I believe, some readjustment of our sights:

- Our objectives must be reshaped and brought into line with current realities. In the more fluid, less polarized world that is emerging, it is necessary to stay more loose and act more pragmatically. The criteria for judgment are more subtle.

- We must also be mindful of the fact that we cannot accomplish everything both at home and abroad that we might like to accomplish. Nor are all our objectives equally important.

- In his last State of the Union message President Eisenhower said: "We must not return to the 'crash program' psychology of the past when each new feint by the Communists was responded to in panic." This is advice it would be well to heed.

- Greater emphasis must also be put on the use of influence and example as opposed to the direct instruments of power. In the last analysis, the influence we carry in the world will derive not from the power of our weapons but from the worth of our example. How persuasive we are will to a large extent depend on how well we heal our own divisions and how effectively we carry out our work.

The altered shape of world power requires that we judge each threat or crisis carefully and on its merits, without regard to rigid preconception. Such a workmanlike, quiet, nondoctrinaire approach is, I believe, the best way to strengthen the foundations of peace in the era we now enter.

Commandant Cites Quality of Today's Marine

"There is a myth afloat, that the Marine Corps builds men," General Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., told members of the California Department Marine Corps League, June 21.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps acclaimed, "You know this is not true. The Marine Corps offers the workshop, the tools, and some interest guidance, but the man who wears the uniform of a Marine is self-made. And you know also that to do this he must have a sturdy inner-structure upon which to build."

Speaking at the league's annual convention in Oceanside, Calif., General Chapman went on to describe the Marine of today. Following are excerpts of his address:

The young Marine of today is physically bigger, stronger and has more endurance than his father and uncles of World War II and Korea. Because of his education and the improved field of communications, he is better informed, more alert, and less impressed by strange places, people, and situations. But these are physical facts. I think the most significant quality of today's Marine is his individualism. His ability to choose what he thinks is right.

From the very beginning of his service, this young man has made a decision, individually, without the intimidation of screaming, hate-filled crowds; or an inner compulsion to conform. His character is marked with self-discipline, leadership, and courage. The qualities of dedication and love of country cannot be questioned. They have been proven—they are being proven—in training and in combat.

The young man joining the Marine Corps today is not simply fulfilling a duty of citizenship as you did. He does not enter the service of his country with the unqualified support and admiration of the community. Bombarded by

"These are the Marines whose courage, sacrifice, and compassion serve our Nation."

anti-military dialogue, and presented daily examples of evasion of obligation, his enlistment or induction is not a popular act of conformity. It is an act of faith. An act of faith, ladies and gentlemen, in you and me, and all the other generations of Marines who have gone before him.

He certainly harbors no illusions. He has a ringside seat at the contest of polemics. He hears the virtues of patriotism, duty, service to country, honor among fellowmen, and courage in the face of danger rendered suspect as to value, and modified in meaning by a generous application of turnabout statistics and reasoning. He hears the armed forces of the United States termed "the cult of the gun," and sees these forces painted as tools of aggression, oppression, and expansion of self-seeking opportunists. And some of this is presented to him from very strange quarters—quarters built on a foundation of credibility and respect.

He further observes a nation, a free nation, now tiring of war and its expense, question all forms of preparedness and defense. On one hand he hears men of other nations make clear statements of intent to meet us in nuclear war, and on the other hand he listens to our internal debate as to the need for a Safeguard ABM system.

And there is no question about what he will do as a Marine. He knows that almost one third of our active duty Marine Corps is in Vietnam. He knows where he is needed.

For a young American who offers his abilities and leadership as a Marine officer, the road is even tougher. I

"I think the most significant quality of today's Marine is his individualism. His ability to choose what he thinks is right."

know you are aware of the problems faced by the Marine Corps in officer recruitment. You know how most of you came into the Marine Corps. For years we have depended upon recruiting on college campuses to provide nearly 85 per cent of all new Marine officers. This gave our Corps a valuable cross section of educated young Americans. Young leaders from every part of this nation brought fresh skills, and fresh ideas to our Corps. Their influence was important not only to the young Marines they commanded, but to us, their senior career officers who commanded them.

Now, the anti-military activities at some colleges have gained such recognition by school officials—the Marine Corps has had to seriously curtail on-campus recruiting. At some colleges, the anti-military efforts have taken the form of physical obstruction of legitimate Marine officer selection teams. On other campuses, college administrators have displayed a lack of cooperation, failing to make available adequate time and central locations to Marine recruiters.

Because of this continuing difficulty we have opened a program to offer the opportunity of Officer Candidate School to a number of young men who have completed two years of college. We are primarily aiming this program to those who have completed a junior college program.

Now I know that a great many of you received your

commissions under a similar program. But during World War II and the war in Korea, there was a definite shortage of men who had completed four years of college. This is not the case today.

But let me assure you we have not lowered any of the basic standards for service as a Marine officer. We still require the same qualities of intelligence and leadership that we have always demanded in commissioned Marine leaders. But such a program does mean that young officers commissioned with less than a full degree, and who later apply and are selected for retention, will have to be given the opportunity to complete their education.

All of this hasn't meant an end to college graduates continuing to seek service as Marine officers. Like the young men who willingly take their places in the ranks as enlisted Marines, these young men continue to offer their education, skills, and leadership.

This situation has created something of a new relationship between the young Marine officers and their men. Not only do they share the Corps, and the hardships of combat in Vietnam, they share a very rugged brand of self-sufficient individualism. They are of a quality that will not be intimidated. And joined together, they have performed magnificently.

I did not intend to stand here tonight and recite numbers. The young Marine's performance is too important to be reduced to a percentile. But I will ask you to permit me two very graphic statistics. They are significant to the individual Marine's attitude as a participating citizen.

First: Of all Marines eligible, 74.5 per cent cast their ballots in the last national election.

And although there are no figures which specifically represent the civilian community, Gallup reports that only 60.5 per cent of all eligible U. S. citizens voted last November.

I think these figures are an indicator of how highly the young Marine of today values his citizenship.

Second: Since June of 1966, when the first Marines into Vietnam became eligible for rotation back to the United States, a total of 34,000 Marines—officers and enlisted—have extended their Vietnam tours an additional six months.

This is what the young Marine thinks of the American effort in Vietnam.

I think this last statistic deserves some discussion. A great deal has been said about this war and the fact that it is being fought by professionals. Now, you and I know that all Marines are professionals, and the young Marine's performance in Vietnam bears this out. But to the unindoctrinated, the term "professional" implies career-regulars. Very few of the career-regular Marines extend their tours in Vietnam. They don't have to. They know they will be back in normal rotation. In fact, a great many of them are now serving a second time, and some have begun their third tours. The greatest majority of Marines who ask to stay in Vietnam an additional six months, are the young privates and corporals—and the lieutenants.

What is the quality of the performance of these young Americans—these Marines? It is outstanding.

And why do these young Marines perform so well in Vietnam? Why do so many ask to stay? Well, it's the same reason you performed so well. Above everything else, they are Marines. That, reinforced by what they find in that country.

"These are the Marines who are bearing our burden—preserving our freedom—containing an enemy on a far-off shore."

I think they find their inspiration in the gentle people who have fled the terror of the Viet Cong to resettle in new areas, build new homes, farm new lands. I think they find it in the courage and determination of the Vietnamese soldiers fighting beside them, who won't quit after long years of bitter struggle.

The Marine Corps holds precious its history of service to the people of the United States. Our flag carries the streamers of all the major wars in which Americans have fought. With great pride, we review the record of courage and sacrifice of Marines who earned those battle honors. Our flag bears the streamer of the war in Vietnam, too. That streamer, like the others, was earned by the courage and sacrifice of Marines today. Americans of this generation have earned this honor. And these Marines have added a new battlefield virtue to those of courage and sacrifice. They have added the virtue of compassion.

I could present examples of what our young Marines are doing in Vietnam by reading some of the many citations which have accompanied decorations awarded in this war. I could point out the courage and stubborn faith of Khe Sanh. And to prove compassion, I could recite endless deeds of Marines building schools, adopting entire orphanages, and the fantastic medical care given Vietnamese civilians by our Navy doctors and corpsmen. But I think these many acts of courage, sacrifice, and compassion loom so large that the individual Marine is sometimes lost.

It is not the large acts that count so much as the day to day application of these qualities . . .

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Secretary Packard Finds Korea Situation 'Tense But Hopeful'

Incidents continue to mar peace along the DMZ in Korea and there is considerable activity along the coast from North Korean infiltrators, but Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard has "high regard" for the capability of the defenders in the South.

Mr. Packard visited the Republic of Korea between May 31-June 6 and found that South Korea would like to be better equipped than they are in both ground and air forces.

Briefing Pentagon reporters on his visit, Mr. Packard said there will be a "long-term" requirement for support, and that our allies need and deserve it.

Following are Mr. Packard's remarks on his fact-finding trip:

My visit to the Republic of Korea was extremely worthwhile. The Defense Ministries Conference enabled us to establish understanding and a good working relationship between the principals of both our departments. The trip also gave me a firsthand insight into the situation in Korea. I can best describe it as tense but hopeful.

It is tense because peace stands in precarious balance, as a result of the continued aggressive acts of North Korea. It is a mobilized nation, standing on the border of the Republic of Korea. Repeatedly, North Korea probes the defenses of the ROK to find a weakness and to create disruption.

Since 1953, the North Koreans have violated the Armistice more than 6,750 times. Last year there were about 1,000 infiltrators sent by North Korea against the people of the South.

These highly trained commando-type soldiers attempted to infiltrate through the DMZ or used high-speed boats to land in the night on the coasts of the Republic of Korea.

In the most notable incident they sent 31 men into Seoul to the Blue House presidential palace in an attempt to assassinate President Park. In an effort to establish a guerrilla base in the mountains of eastern Korea, 120 heavily armed men were put ashore at Ulchin on the east coast.

These attempts failed, just like others, because of the defensive capabilities of the Republic of Korea, and the unity of her people. Many of these infiltrators were killed by the ROK Homeland Defense Reserve Force, modern day "minute-men."

On the hopeful side, I also was impressed by the alertness and readiness of the force of our two countries. Americans can be proud of the dedication, courage, and high degree of competence of our U.S. servicemen stationed in Korea.

The same is true of our Korean allies. Their unbridled enthusiasm, their rugged training, the impressive discipline of their troops, and their determination to maintain the freedom of their country were vividly demonstrated during my visits to ROK military installations.

We have seen similar dedication in the outstanding performance of ROK soldiers and marines stationed in Vietnam.

Our Korean friends are carrying the major responsibility for the defense of their country but they will continue to require equipment and logistic support from us. Our assistance will be necessary for some time.

Our objective in Korea is to deter war—make it clear to the leaders of North Korea that their aggressive acts will not be rewarded.

Despite the posture of North Korea, including its apparent intentions and steady military buildup, I returned with a great deal of hope.

I also returned with an awareness that we must not relax our assistance to the Republic of Korea, for peace depends on the continuing and obvious strength and faithful ally there.

PLAQUE UNVEILING—The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, left, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, looks on as Lieutenant General Lewis J. Fields, commanding general, Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia, unveils a plaque marking the naming of a new base road in honor of Mr. Hoover. Officially called J. Edgar Hoover Road, is provides access to the new FBI Academy site at the Marine base.

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